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GOVERNMENT PROMISES ADDITIONAL SECURITY MEASURES

PY151311 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Yacuiba--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the national reconstruction government, honored with his presence the ceremonies held on the 25th anniversary of the forming of the 3d Calvary regiment "Aroma," stationed in this southeastern region of the country.

Gen Eden Castillo Galarza, chief of staff of the armed forces, representing the president, read the presidential speech which had been written for the occasion. He said that all social classes of the Bolivian people are ready to go into the streets to defend the national reconstruction government presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. He added that the armed forces government will take additional security measures, comprised of harsh punishments and orders, which those people who may intend to destroy the fatherland must take into account. They will not be repressive measures; on the contrary, with these measures we will safeguard political stability and guarantee coexistence, he asserted.

He also said that the government, desiring to improve morals in the administrative apparatus of the nation, has found itself compelled to create a morality commission with the aim of punishing all those who profit at the expense of the sacrifice of the Bolivian people.

After the main ceremony, Maj (Juan Salvador Rogue) of the Argentine 28th Mountain Infantry regiment stationed in Tartagal handed President Luis Garcia Meza a plaque inscribed with a testimony to the Bolivian-Argentine fraternity which exists among the military men of the two nations.

MINISTER CALDERON SWEARS IN LABOR COORDINATORS

PY141453 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Oruro--Gen Augusto Calderon, minister of labor and labor developments, said that the national reconstruction government will put an end to the leftist threat, upon swearing in the labor coordinators [relacionadores laborales] of the railway and metal workers unions during a ceremony held yesterday in this departmental capital.

He added that the change of government on 17 July was not just another coup but a real Bolivian revolution to put an end finally to the threat from the extreme left and to save the country from its condition of helplessness. He asserted that it is necessary, in order to achieve this fundamental change, to eradicate the political boss system from among the people and to plan a pattern of continuity for Bolivia in which everyone occupies his proper place according to his professional capacity and personal merits.

The labor minister also stated that hostile elements of the extreme left who have infiltrated some work places are trying to intimidate and confuse the labor coordinators who have recently been appointed by the government.

He concluded by stressing that the fatherland does not accept different rules for leftist extremist anarchy and nationalism. It is them or us; the die is cast, he said. Millions of us are ready for the final struggle and we are certain of decisive victory, General Calderon asserted.

BANISHED UNION LEADER LECHIN ARRIVES IN LIMA

PY162009 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1809 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Nov (LATIN)--Bolivian union leader Juan Lechin Oquendo arrived here today after being banished by the military government of his country.

He said at a press conference that he will stay in Lima as a tourist for 10 days. Lechin declined to comment on the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, and stated that at no time was he tortured during his 4-month arrest--that is, since the ouster of President Lidia Gueiler by the armed forces on 17 July.

COMMUNIST PARTY HEAD, OTHERS ARRESTED IN PERU

PY162016 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 16 Nov (AFP)--Oscar Zamora Medinacelli, secretary general of the Bolivian Communist Party, was arrested by Peruvian police yesterday at the Zepita border checkpoint 1,300 km southeast of Lima while he was trying to enter Peruvian territory, it was reported here today. Zamora, who was arrested along with other Bolivian citizens, was attempting to seek political asylum in Peru, a newspaper reported.

After they were arrested, Zamora and the other Bolivian refugees were taken to the city of Puno, capital of the Department, where a group of professors of the technical university requested the intervention of the prefect (the political authority) to conduct the appropriate negotiations for granting asylum to the refugees.

Meanwhile, a group of 18 Bolivian citizens yesterday passed through Jorge Chavez International Airport bound for Mexico after being banished by the military government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

COCHABAMBA PREFECT: POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE FREED

PY141155 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here today that Lt Col Javier Pammo, prefect of Cochabamba, in the central part of the country, has revealed that all political prisoners will be set free or banished to the interior by Saturday, 15 November.

The prefect did not mention the exact number of the detainees. It varies every day because some are released while others are detained.

He indicated that some prisoners will be banished, while others with lesser charges will be set free.

UNIVERSITIES SET TO REOPEN IN APRIL 1981

PY131843 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian University Reorganization Committee (CONRUB) reported here today that Bolivian universities will reopen their doors in April 1981.

Bolivian universities were closed 17 June 1980, the day of the military coup that put Gen Luis Garcia Meza in power.

Unofficial sources have reported that the difficult national economic situation makes it impossible for the universities to operate.

President Garcia Meza has warned that in the future the government will consider as criminals those university students who do not take their exams, since the government finances university educations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORT ON COLOMBIA RELATIONS

PY141323 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has released a report that the Colombian (?Foreign Ministry) has officially announced that diplomatic relations will continue between the two countries of the Andean region.

The document says: Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has sent a telegram to Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon, saying that the Colombian president has approved the appointment of (Mario Padilla) as Bolivian ambassador to his government. In this manner, Bolivian-Colombian relations, which had earlier been normalized, enter a new stage of close cooperation, also taking into account that the two countries are members of the Cartagena Agreement.

Foreign Minister Cerruto Calderon has answered the message from his counterpart, Uribe Vargas, telling of the Bolivian intention of strengthening further the traditionally friendly relations linking the two countries and their governments.

CONCERN VOICED OVER BRAZILIAN INFLUENCE IN NORTH

PY151836 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2015 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 14 Nov (TELAM)--The Bolivian Government is concerned over the presence of a growing number of Brazilians in the region of Santa Rosa del Abuna, Pando Department, in the northern part of the country.

A report by the National Commission of Human Settlements, which visited the region, has confirmed that it is still the most backward part of the country, that natural resources are not employed well and that manpower is under a strong Brazilian influence.

According to the commission's report, this situation to a great extent is the result of a lack of settlements in the region, in addition to the lack of means to communicate with the rest of the country and the lack of the necessary infrastructure for the colonization of the area.

To solve this problem, which could affect national sovereignty over the zone in the future, the government has been advised to finish as soon as possible the highway between La Paz and Puerto Heath and the highway system in Pando Department.

Settlement must also begin in the areas of Santa Rosa and Tres Estrellas, because they are the places most affected by foreign influence. To achieve this, efforts must be concentrated on building highway, agricultural and social infrastructures.

MINISTRY NOTES CHILEAN RAILWAY FREIGHT HIKE

PY151433 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Transport and Communications Ministry has initiated an analysis of the consequences for the country of the decision made by the Anglo-Chilean company managing the Antofagasta-Ollague Railway to increase the freight rates for goods to and from Bolivia by 45 or 50 percent. It was stated that the decision of the railway company, in force as of 1 November, is considered as a unilateral measure which cannot be accepted, since it affects the economic interests of this country. It was pointed out that there is a commitment, made especially with representatives of Bolivian companies using the railway for ore exports, to hold consultations before modifying the rate system, in order to prevent economic problems.

It was also pointed out that the Antofagasta-Ollague Railway has increased its rates several times in the last 3 years, totaling 65 percent for export cargos and 146 percent for import cargos, without including the steep increase in force as of this month.

NATIONAL MONETARY COUNCIL ADOPTS NEW MEASURES

PY150028 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 21

[Excerpts] At a special meeting held yesterday morning, the CMN (National Monetary Council) lifted all restrictions on interest rates on consumer credits handled by finance companies, eliminated the 10-percent reduction factor that had been applied on interest rates at commercial banks--which will now charge the interest rate they were charging in August 1979 (70 percent)--and established a 5.1 to 5.4 monthly interest rate at investment banks.

Therefore, only the finance companies will be fully free to set their interest rates with the intention of reducing the consumption of durable goods. Commercial banks and investment banks will continue to be subject to the system of regulated interest rates but "at a more realistic level in line with inflation," according to Finance Minister Ernane Galveas.

Subject to approval by the CMN, the Central Bank should periodically examine the limits set on interest rates, taking into account "inflationary trends and market conditions," as the text of resolution 651 issued yesterday reads.

PETROBRAS OUTLINES 1981 OIL PURCHASES CONTRACTS

PY141436 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Nov 80 P 21

[Excerpt] A high-ranking Petrobras source reported yesterday that the state enterprise already has signed a contract with Saudi Arabia for the purchase of oil throughout next year. Although the volume of the imports has not yet been determined, he announced that it will be approximately 250,000 barrels a day. Regarding the current year, Saudi Arabia is supplying an average of 200,000 barrels a day. The prices will be the official OPEC prices on the day of loading.

The same source also said that Petrobras is planning to import 950,000 barrels a day during 1981 and not the 800,000 barrels desired by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals. According to the consumption projection drafted by the enterprise, if imports are under 950,000 barrels a day the country will need to use a substantial part of its strategic stocks.

In addition to the contract signed with Saudi Arabia, purchases for 1981 have been negotiated with Mexico, 60,000 barrels; Venezuela, 100,000; the PRC, 20,000; and Gabon, 30,000. At any time the enterprise can close a deal with the USSR for the purchase of 30,000 barrels.

Contracts also are being negotiated with Nigeria, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates and Ecuador. The possibility of Iraq renewing its supply is also on the books.

SERIOUS FOODSTUFF SHORTAGE EXPECTED NEXT YEAR

PY141229 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Brazil is expected to face serious problems in the field of essential foodstuffs next year. The country will have to import 500,000 tons of corn and as yet unspecified quantities of powdered milk and (?rice). However, it seems that there will be enough beans.

This statement was made today by (Carlos Viacaba), secretary for prices and supply, during a meeting with foodstuffs manufacturers. (Viacaba) indicated that the current system of price controls will be maintained, although it will become more flexible toward sectors not controlled by monopolies or cartels.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON BOMBINGS

PY141403 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry will use all legal measures at hand to punish any type of extremist activity. This is established in a communique released yesterday by the ministry in view of the series of attacks carried out by extremists on Tuesday, 11 November.

The document stipulates that these attacks, typical of common criminals, are isolated events that do not in any way alter the firm decision of Chileans in overcoming the atmosphere of chaos and anarchy that our country suffered up to 1973.

While repudiating this type of cunning and cowardly attack by Marxist extremists, the government, aware of its duty of guaranteeing the calm and order that has been achieved, is using all measures at hand to discover the perpetrators of these attacks.

The Interior Ministry communique also explains that the government requests full understanding regarding the task that the security services are carrying out. The services are working to thwart this type of action, especially [words indistinct] without molesting the people in any way. It also asks the people to cooperate by denouncing any type of extremist maneuver.

The document also points out that the desperate attacks carried out last Tuesday, or any other attack, could alter the economic, political and social development of the country that will allow us to continue to live in peace, security [word indistinct] and with progress.

That is the communique that the Interior Ministry released yesterday to the public. The communique reiterates the government's position regarding the attacks carried out by the extremists.

REPORT ON RECENT ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE

PY141843 Paris AFP in Spanish 1913 GMT 13 Nov 80

[By Humberto Zumaran]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 13 Nov (AFP)--It is believed here today that Chile is facing the largest escalation of violence since 1973, and the security forces have been unable to successfully repress it.

According to news media, which quoted intelligence experts, the country could be at the end of an armed propaganda stage and about to pass on to the next higher stage, that of selective terrorism.

Four commandos of the Popular Resistance Militias, under a self-styled Santiago zone command, have claimed responsibility for the dynamite attacks which last Tuesday night destroyed several high-voltage towers, causing a blackout in a large part of the Chilean capital and in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar.

It was reported here that one called the Victor Diaz Commando also claimed responsibility for the fire at the French Renault Company, where about 70 cars were burned, causing damages of more than \$500,000.

The popular newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA reported that terrorism has struck again, this time with a coordination which marks the highly professional work of people trained at world terrorism centers.

To some security experts, such an argument would not be far from the truth. They add that the wave of violence that is taking place in Chile has its origin in an international meeting recently held in Algeria, where the guidelines of the world subversive movement were given. The sources stressed that representatives of insurgent groups operating in several European and Latin American countries participated in that meeting. They noted that in the case of Chile, the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) participated. The MIR has perpetrated several clandestine armed actions in the country since the overthrow of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende, (1970-73).

It was also noted that at the Algerian meeting subversive actions carried out in several countries were studied, as well as the new tactics and strategies of the so-called combat groups. According to experts, the current wave of violence that is hitting Chile is a result of these instructions.

The news media insisted here that the subversive actions are not only aimed at causing damage and disturbing the citizenry, but that they are also reportedly operating through blackmail.

In addition, it was reported here that security services have discovered that the components used by the extremists to make the bombs are of foreign origin; gelignite base was used and the bombs were made by persons who were trained in socialist bloc countries.

It was also reported that members of the Chilean intelligence services have begun a search for at least two Argentines and a Uruguayan who entered Chile last September and who, according to the investigation, are members of the Southern Cone revolutionary organization. This subversive organization is comprised of the Tupamaros (Uruguay), the Montoneros and the People's Revolutionary Army (Argentina), the Army of Popular Liberation (Bolivia) and the MIR (Chile), it was reported here.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST MIR COMBAT GROUP MEMBER

PY131825 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0225 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] One of the most dangerous members of the proscribed MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] who belongs to the military arm of the subversive group, has been detained by members of the security service and placed at the disposal of the first military court.

He is Osvaldo Alfredo Flores Jara, 36 years old, who joined the MIR in 1976. In 1979 he joined the self-styled combat group of the subversive organization. It has been proven that he directly participated in attacks on several firms, including the action against the Agas supermarkets, where a carabinero was killed.

With his detention, the security forces have captured four of the MIR combat group members. In addition to Flores, the following MIR members have been detained: Eduardo Andres Arancibia Ortiz, Mario Eduardo Munoz Espinoza and Fermin Montes Garcia.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR--Gen Augusto Pinochet has appointed Gen (Carol Urzua) as new military governor of the Santiago area. He will assume his new post in January 1981. He replaces Gen Rolando Garay Sifuentes, who will retire. General Garay assumed his post as military governor of Santiago immediately after the 1973 military takeover. [Text] [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASE--According to the Industrial Development Association, industrial production has increased by 3.8 percent between January and September this year compared to the same period last year. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 80 PY]

MINISTER DENIES TROOP MOBILIZATION ALONG BORDER

PA142006 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Interview with Government Minister German Zea Hernandez by Jaime Rivera, domestic service reporter, at Narino Palace in Bogota on 13 November--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Can you explain the rumors about the mobilization of troops along the border with Venezuela?

[Answer] It is not true that we sent troops to the border. What happened was that about a month ago we replaced the personnel stationed in the military post in Nazareth, in the northern part of La Guajira. The post only has 30 men. I do not think this will worry any country.

[Question] What about the struggle against drug traffickers?

[Answer] Operations against drug trafficking are continuing. At the moment, however, the army is not carrying out any special operation in this respect. It has carried out important operations in other sectors.

[Question] We have heard that guerrillas are fighting among themselves in the region of Arauca and in other sectors where they operate. Can you tell us something about this?

[Answer] These groups lack principles and only want to attract people's attention and to get rich. They can turn against one another in carrying out vendettas and as a way to claiming a debt or getting revenge for an offense.

[Question] Regarding the amnesty bill, how do you view its debate?

[Answer] Well, the commission in charge of the bill will meet 18 November and we expect that it will follow the normal procedures.

[Question] What about foreigners meddling in our affairs?

[Answer] I do not see why any country has to allow any foreigner to meddle in its affairs. Foreigners have no political rights in our country; therefore, any such meddling is unacceptable.

[Question] Will the government insist that the amnesty bill with its conditions be approved as it has been submitted?

[Answer] I believe so.

DEAD GUERRILLA IDENTIFIED AS ELN CHIEF

PA152211 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Five people were killed during an armed confrontation between procommunist guerrilla groups in northeastern Colombia.

The clash occurred on the outskirts of the town of Arauca on the Venezuelan border. One of the dead was identified as Jose Lara, chief of the National Liberation Army guerrilla group. Meanwhile, in the town of Guayaquero, in eastern Colombia, the army arrested nine communist guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

M-19 WILL ACCEPT 'GENEROUS' AMNESTY

PA150007 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0104 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bogota, 13 Nov (EFE)---Jaime Bateman Cayo, leader of the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla organization, announced tonight that if the amnesty proposed by the government is "generous", he and his subversive group will lay down their weapons.

In a clandestine interview granted to a number of Colombian newsmen, Bateman Cayo said that if the amnesty is granted, he will run as a presidential candidate in the 1982 elections. The guerrilla leader was recently said to have been in Bogota during an assembly of the leftist movement known as "Firmes." One week ago, it was said he aspired to run for one of the senate seats representing the country's northern coast.

FOREIGN MINISTER OUTLINES TERRITORIAL SEA POLICY

PA151859 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Report on press conference given by Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde concerning dispute with U.S. on fishing rights; date and place not given--recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] Ecuador through Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde, has emphatically rejected the protest from the U.S. Embassy regarding the detention of U.S.-registered boats caught while fishing illegally within Ecuadorean maritime jurisdiction. In a note to the foreign minister, the U.S. ambassador states that his government believes that most shippers and captains of U.S. tuna fishing boats will not obtain Ecuadorean fishing permits under the present tariff structure.

Foreign Minister Barrera Valverde held a news conference in which he released the notes exchanged by the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy on the tuna problem and he explained several aspects of Ecuador's foreign policy in this area:

"Of course, Ecuador is in contact with all the Latin American countries. It is continuously in touch with the countries of the Southern Pacific Commission and it is receiving support. I take great pleasure in announcing that the four countries which make up the Southern Pacific Commission, namely, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, are in complete agreement with this position. I do not wish to hurt the feelings of any other country, because several have offered support for Ecuador, and I do not wish to give names because I do not have on hand the list of these countries to strictly confirm their position."

Mr Minister, a newsman asked, what negotiable alternatives are there for solving the problem?

"There is a single option. Ecuador is not among the violators. The violator has a specific name; it is the United States of America, and its fishing boats and private ships, which unfortunately have the economic endorsement of the government. After the boats have paid the fines and their catch has been confiscated, they receive a sum from the U.S. Treasury.

"If you examine the Ecuadorean note, you will see that it speaks clearly of this fact. I believe that we are facing a situation that is not permitted in present world practice and I believe that there is a single path: for the United States to correct its administrative procedures and, if it has some domestic law that contravenes the basic principles of international law, then the United States should take steps to completely abolish that law."

Another newsman asked: Mr Minister, do you believe that the threats of force reiterated by the president-elect of the United States during the electoral campaign will be carried out?

"I do not believe that a president will uphold an announcement of this kind. But I will note here that this was not the first announcement of coercive measures and this was not the first time that the possible use of warships has been mentioned. When Ecuador, Peru and Chile were negotiating with the United States in the so-called (Potrerillos) conference in Buenos Aires during two periods beginning in 1969, the interested parties in the United States also spoke of that possibility.

"No responsible government of any country, however, would be willing to send warships as a coercive measure to force compliance with something that is prohibited by law. In other words, it would be absurd for U.S. authorities to even think of sending warships to force us to violate our own laws."

Another newsman said: Mr Minister, some commentators have expressed the opinion that Ecuador should not maintain a belligerent attitude, since the United States is our protector.

"I do not believe that the United States is our protector. Neither do I believe that Mr Carrion [not further identified] can consider our attitude to be belligerent. I fear that was a spur-of-the-moment phrase he used. Ecuador's attitude is not belligerent. Ecuador's attitude is that of a country which has a law, that of a government which obeys that law and which feels that it is its duty to have its citizens and its authorities comply with that law. The Ecuadorean Government has no alternative. A law exists and that law obliges the government to act as it has been doing."

Mr Minister, another newsman asked, would it then be appropriate to speak of the opening of a bilateral dialogue between the representatives of the two countries to solve the problem?

"We are speaking of an Ecuadorean law. My answer is categorical--the law of a country is not negotiable."

"[Question] Can the United States be considered to be encouraging the pirate activities of its boats by subsidizing the tuna boats that are captured?"

"[Answer] I believe that possibly the United States is not pursuing warlike purposes in doing so, but undoubtedly the intention exists--and this is something that should affect the conscience of a country. The act of paying for the results of the infraction and the act of financing the results of the infraction undoubtedly encourages these private ships to enter our waters."

"[Question] Mr Minister: Is the Ecuadorean Navy capable of defending those 200 miles of territorial sea?"

"[Answer] It has proved that it is. It is capable and is demonstrating this capability."

"[Question] Mr Minister: Several organizations, primarily student organizations, have asked Ecuadorean authorities to confiscate the U.S. pirate fishing ships."

"[Answer] These are all ideas that deserve greater study on the part of those who propose them. In other words, the Foreign Ministry is willing to receive suggestions of all kinds. You realize that in a democratic country, one receives wise suggestions and suggestions that are imprudent. We must examine them from the viewpoint of the limits of what is possible, the limits of prudence, with the utmost firmness because, if we do not act within the limits of what is suitable and within the law, we would be following a policy of folly."

"[Question] Mr Minister: The internationalist Leopoldo Benitez maintains that the 200-mile idea has failed and that it will not be approved in the UN Assembly. He even asks: Who is going to defend us, if we are the only country that is applying the idea of a territorial sea?"

"[Answer] This is where a clarification of concepts is needed. What Ambassador Benitez says, according to the articles that I have read in EL UNIVERSO, is quite accurate. Ambassador Benitez is one of Ecuador's dignitaries, one of Ecuador's experts, whom I most respect. Ambassador Benitez simply states the truth--that Ecuador, in its position on the territorial sea, has been left alone. I must say emphatically that the group supporting the territorial sea position is made up of 24 countries. Of these, five are Latin American countries, but of these five countries, four have legislation that is adaptable to the new convention on the Law of the Sea that is to be signed. There is one country with legislation that is less adaptable to that convention, and that country is Ecuador. Therefore, what Ambassador Benitez says is simply that Ecuador has remained alone in that position. I am pleased, however, to emphasize here the policy of continuous dialogue between the Foreign Ministry and the legislative branch and between the Foreign Ministry and the political parties."

"In the course of next week, I will attend the plenary meeting of the legislative commissions and we will explore the possibilities of complementation--without renouncing our rights--between Ecuadorean legislation and the overwhelming agreement from which not a single country can abstain. In other words, I believe that Ecuador's sovereign rights over the 200 miles to the extent that we can exercise armed vigilance over those sovereignty rights will be safeguarded, both by our law and by the convention. The rest is simply a matter of making the two things compatible."

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. EMBARGO ON ECUADOREAN TUNA

PA141809 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Quito, 14 Nov (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government has officially protested the recent U.S. embargo on Ecuadorean tuna which was imposed because Ecuador recently seized 10 U.S. trawlers and fined them more than \$4 million. The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has issued a communique replying to a note from the U.S. Embassy in Quito which said that the seizure of the U.S. trawlers forced the U.S. Government to apply section 205, which prohibits the import of tuna from Ecuador. Ecuador rejects and does not accept the U.S. enforcement of a U.S. law which is contrary to the principles of international law.

New Markets To Be Sought

PA150203 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Ecuador will seek new markets for its seafood, Germanico Salgado, minister of industries and commerce, has reported. He stressed that it is possible to sell to other countries but that this is a difficult task which requires hard work. He added that the Cartagena agreement committee will meet in Lima in the next few days to discuss common tariffs. He added that the country will not enter into any new commitments until the present ones have been honored.

CARVAJAL BLAMES POPULAR DEMOCRATS FOR DISMISSAL

PA142141 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Jose Carvajal, former manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], said that he thinks his dismissal from his post was the result of the Popular Democrats' interest in taking over the administration of the corporation. Carvajal accuses Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado and Central Bank manager Mauricio Dávalos in particular of promoting this change of command at CEPE.

COMMENTS ON PANAMA'S ELECTION TO SECURITY COUNCIL

Royo Message to Carazo

PA141631 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Panama was elected today to the UN Security Council as the Latin American representative after 23 votes. Panama garnered 111 votes, 21 more than the necessary majority. Panamanian Ambassador Jorge Illueca stated that Panama will respond to the election with the highest sense of honor and responsibility. Panama's presence at the UN Security Council is committed to the best interests of Latin America and the Third World, Illueca revealed.

Panama, which has had a nonpermanent seat on the Security Council three times, will take the seat being vacated by Jamaica at the end of this year. At the Council, the Panamanian representative said that his country will faithfully interpret the desires of the Latin American people and of others who have the same ideals, needs and goals.

In this regard, this afternoon President Aristides Royo sent a message of gratitude to President Rodrigo Carazo Odio for Costa Rica's generous gesture of withdrawing its candidacy for the Security Council, which resulted in Panama's being elected to the UN's supreme political organ. The message reads:

Your Excellency Mr Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of the Republic of Costa Rica.
Dear Mr President:

The generous gesture of Costa Rica of withdrawing its candidacy for the Security Council seat, which resulted in Panama's election to the supreme political organ of the United Nations today, is reason for the gratitude of the Panamanian Government and people. It is a well-known fact, President Carazo, that Panama upheld the Costa Rican candidacy until it encountered insurmountable obstacles. As a consequence of reasons you well know, Panama presented its own candidacy, and did it because if Costa Rica could not be elected, at least a sister nation of the Central American isthmus would be, one united to it by firm bonds of affection and mutual respect.

Guided by the same sentiments of nobility which motivated you in making your necessary move, I can assure you that in the Council, our representative will serve the best interests of Panama and of Costa Rica as well as of Latin America and the Third World. With this in mind, Panama will be in constant consultation with the various governments, especially with yours because, in addition to being a neighboring country, it is a true friend of our country.

For many years Costa Rica has had an unmistakable reputation as a nation that is a model of civics, liberty and democracy. Thanks to this, Costa Ricans and their leaders may be sure that no momentary incident can alter the respect and admiration that you enjoy among the nations of the world represented in the UN organization.

I reiterate to you, President Carazo, the sentiments of my cordial friendship and my highest esteem and appreciation.

[Signed] Dr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama.

President's Speech to Newsmen

PA141326 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0137 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at ceremony swearing in new officers of the Union of Panamanian Journalists at union headquarters in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] I have sometimes asked what conditions are necessary for a society to live in peace and tranquillity; for a society to live without repression, with respect for all human rights, and freedom of speech exercised with a sense of responsibility; for a society in which people are not trampled on or anyone persecuted for the ideas he possesses and even expresses.

I would also note that one of the greatest factors to peace and social tranquillity in a country is the tone, the mood, the manner and form which nation's journalists contribute to this peace.

Journalism which supports an attitude of war or an attitude of guerrilla warfare, which creates feelings of economic chaos, permanent crises and pure negativism, which is full of tendentious statements about what the truth should be, can incite parties who think differently to adopt methods other than those of words and dialogue. We know that numerous times many countries throughout their histories have suffered very unpleasant events which have unleashed incidents of great violence, regrettably because of news or reports or interpretations by journalists.

Fortunately, for its climate of social tranquillity our country can count on the contribution of the national press. We cannot say that everything is perfect because we human beings are not perfect. Unlike other parts of the world, however, where as a rule there is incitement to hatred, rancor and violence, in this country we prefer to resort to the paths of dialogue, verbal resolution and the pristine exercising of public liberties. To a large extent, this saves the country from those avalanches of hatred and violence that we unfortunately find in other countries.

I would like to make an appeal. We cannot ask journalists to be like preachers. We cannot ask journalists to forego gestures of rebelliousness. I do not think we would be offending the national press, however, by asking it to continue to contribute--and even at a greater pace--to this climate of peace and social tranquillity that has already begun to be the envy of other countries and the great admiration of those who come to our land to spend vacations, as tourist, to invest or come here for work or for any other reason.

This afternoon, Panama was chosen as a member of the UN Security Council. [applause] This is a high honor that has been conferred on the Republic of Panama; it is a tribute to what this country signifies, to what its government signifies, its way of thinking, being and feeling. Some things have been said about this election. It was said that Panama aspired to a seat on the Security Council because of the election of candidate Reagan as the future president of the United States. It has been said that Panama entered into open competition with Costa Rica to take the seat on the UN Security Council away from Costa Rica.

I would like to say tonight that neither of these statements is completely true. As far as Costa Rica is concerned, at all times, ever since the beginning of the proceedings of the election of the future member representing the Latin American group on the Security Council, Panama gave its support to Costa Rica and it declared its certain and definite support. It was only when it became known that Costa Rica would not have the necessary votes--that is, two-thirds of all the members of the United Nations--that Panama launched its candidacy. And this was at the request of a large number of nations and also out of the wish that, if Costa Rica could not be a member of the Security Council, as had been obviously demonstrated, the new member should be a Latin American country, which is united to Central America through many bonds, and which is a sister of Costa Rica.

Today we informed President Carazo that Panama has had this honor, but that from that seat Panama will defend Costa Rica, will defend the Third World, will defend Latin America and will defend any country against any injustice. It will struggle and protest against any violation of the principles of self-determination of the peoples and against any violation of the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states. Obviously, Panama will also defend Panama in case its legitimate rights, derived from the Torrijos-Carter treaties, are violated. [applause]

Since this is not the main reason, but it is still an important one, it might be worth asking why, in the past 8 years and within the framework of this process of change, Panama, a small country of 1.8 million inhabitants, has been chosen for the third time, to occupy such an important post. You might think that it is only because we have a canal or because we have had conflicts with the United States in connection with the canal, which in a way have been overcome while other are still pending?

Could it be because we turned a cause, which for many years seemed to be more than anything a bilateral cause, into an international and even a world cause because General Torrijos and President Lakas took that cause to the most distant parts of the world? We would say yes; that is a major reason. We are a small country with the voice of a giant.

Tonight I would have to say that there are also other reasons in addition to the Panama Canal. I think it has to do with the respect our country has earned among all nations. I think it has to do with Panama's domestic situation, the fact that here we have peace and social tranquillity; the fact that human rights are respected here; the fact that here we can coexist without repressions, without imprisonments; the fact that the Catholic and other churches are respected here and the fact that freedoms are exercised here. It also has to do with our international stands: The fact that Panama fulfills its promises to other countries; the fact that Panama has protested in the face of all injustices--be they literary, political or social--committed throughout the world; the fact that Panama is a nonaligned country, a country that is not politically committed to either the Soviet Union or the United States, a country committed to its own cause. It has to do with the fact that Panama is a country that has made itself respected both in the Americas and throughout the world. In my view, these are the fundamental conditions that made 111 countries in the United Nations give their vote to Panama so it could become for the third time a member of the Security Council, the top political body in the United Nations.

This is not a victory of Ambassador Illueca. It is not a victory of the executive branch. It is not a victory of our government. It is a victory of the Republic of Panama, of this Panamanian society which is already beginning to set good examples for the world. This has made the world not only respect us, but also feel sympathy and affection toward us.

UN Ambassador's Interview

PA161431 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0430 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Mario Velasquez interview with Panamanian UN representative Jorge Illueca in Panama City on 14 November--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Dr Illueca, within the framework of the new U.S. political situation following the election of a new, conservative administration such as Mr Reagan's, what do you think is the greatest significance of Panama's election to the Security Council for the next 2 years?

[Answer] I think the greatest significance will be to promote Latin America's collective image. The two U.S. presidential candidates did not stress Latin American issues in their campaigns but Panama has a Bolivarian tradition because it was the site of the Amphictyonic Congress. We might say that Panama's international status will be enormously bolstered by its presence in the council. As you know, there are 15 council members, including the two superpowers, and the council has to deal with all problems that pose threats to peace or breaches of the peace or acts of aggression or interventions or any political issue that might cause conflicts among nations. This permits a nation on the council to be in contact with chiefs of state or government, with regional groups, and in daily contact with the UN secretary general and the most prominent statesmen who visit UN headquarters in New York. Therefore Panama's presence on the Security Council during a time of crisis such as this will definitely strengthen Panama's international image and its international standing.

[Question] How do you think the Americans feel about Panama's election to the Security Council for the third time in less than 3 years?

[Answer] In reality, Panama's mere candidacy was cause for great concern. The American press, which generally only refers to Latin American countries when there is a coup or subversive activities, in this case was deeply concerned over Panama's candidacy because it was believed to be a reaction to Ronald Reagan's election. But it was only a coincidence.

On 4 November, in the elections held that day in the General Assembly, Panama, which already clearly had stated it did not wish to be a candidate, that it did not want to compete with Costa Rica, suddenly recieved a number of unsolicited votes and, in line with the election system, became the Latin American country with the most votes after Costa Rica. According to the rules, this called for three ballots restricted to Panama and Costa Rica. We moved to suspend the voting. We had already stated that Panama was not competing with Costa Rica.

Of course we analyzed the situation. There were high-level consultations--consultations with President Royo, Minister Ozores--and we found ourselves in the situation that a number of very important delegations approached Panama to point out that obviously Costa Rica could not garner two-thirds, the majority required to be elected, that the assembly faced a very difficult situation because of the impasse that arose since although Costa Rica was the only Latin American candidate, it did not garner the required two-thirds.

In these circumstances Panama made a decision, one of those decision that are politically necessary to resolve something that was important for the Latin American group, which lost some face because it could not resolve the problem of a candidacy. It was also important for the United Nations since elections had already been held for all the vacancies that would occur as of 1 January 1981 except the Latin American vacancy.

Then at that moment there was a decision in Panama, made at the highest level--and for this, we must give credit to our president, President Royo, and Minister Ozores. This was a decision that was made by a team and it was decided to accept the candidacy.

But unlike the candidacies of Guyana and Nicaragua, which presented themselves to the Latin American group to withdraw their candidacies, Panama presented its candidacy. It did not go to withdraw its candidacy. It requested a meeting of the group and presented its candidacy. Then the group decided to present the two candidacies, the candidacy of Costa Rica and the candidacy of Panama.

Once the candidacy of Panama was formally announced, there occurred an upsurge which, Mario, I believe you reported on one of your newscasts. We suspended the balloting when Panama was shy of the four votes for the required majority. This permitted a calm analysis of the situation. The Costa Rican Government made a decision that was very generous and in line with the fraternal relations between us. This opened the way for Panama's election by a landslide, with a broad majority, with all dignity.

I can also say that there was a very cordial and enthusiastic reaction toward Panama in the assembly. I think it is due to that Panamanian policy, a dynamic, modern and progressive policy of a new kind which is accepted in the United Nations. All ideologies and all sectors of the world respect Panama's policy.

STUDENTS BURN VEHICLE IN PROTEST OF MONTERIA TREATY

PA141328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1250 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Early this morning, a government vehicle was found burned. It had been set on fire by students, who also closed off some streets close to the university in protest over the recent approval of the Monteria treaty.

The Panamanian Liberal Party has also opposed the Monteria treaty.

The Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, in a special session on Wednesday, ratified the treaty that was signed in the Colombian city of Monteria in August 1979, by the foreign ministers of the two countries. The treaty permits Colombian warships to use the Panama Canal without paying tolls.

COSTA RICA

MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PARAISO INCIDENTS

PA160448 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Fernando Escobar report from Paraiso Canton, Cartago City--live]

[Text] Here is more information on the incidents that took place last night when the public forces clashed with approximately 500 persons. Edgar Martinez, Paraiso Canton delegate, and members of the rural guard have given information to us. Martinez told us that at the time of the incidents there were only 8 rural guards present and for this reason a large contingent was summoned from the city of Cartago which sent 20 civil guards. This enabled them to face the demonstrators who, according to Martinez, had been induced by some seditious persons into going to the installations of the rural guard.

Juan Diego Castro Fernandez, municipal president, made the canton's delegate responsible for the situation because, according to Castro, efforts had been made for some time to reach an agreement and to satisfy the requests of the Paraiso residents and this delegate has not taken any positive action in this direction. Let's listen now to Mr Diego Castro stating his point of view on the events of last night in Paraiso.

[Begin recording] We believe that the canton delegate of the rural guard of Paraiso is the person most responsible for the events of last night. For the past two and a half months we have been demanding the assistance of police authorities so that bus owners will comply with the commitments they have with the municipality and the technical commission. However, the authorities, who are accomplices and responsible for the lousy service that is given, have ignored our complaints.

I repeat, for the past two and a half months we have insisted that, as a result of the fare increase to 1 colon, the bus service between Paraiso and Cartago should substantially improve. Bus owners committed themselves to improve their service. However, at this moment it takes a bus 40 minutes to go from one terminal to the other and the overcrowding is definitely overdone.

As always, we are open to dialogue and prepared to reach an understanding with the police and the authorities. However, yesterday they broke up a peaceful march with bullets. This has caused us great concern because people were wounded. This provoked the violence on the part of some of the marchers who became very upset. [end recording]

Attorney General of the Republic Roberto Steiner [as heard] went to the rural guard building in Paraiso where he ordered the preparation of a report on the damage done to this building. He stated that several policemen had been hit by rocks.

The Cartago Investigations Department has been ordered to carry out the necessary investigations to find out who is responsible for this unjustified aggression against the rural guard, Steiner said.

In the city of Cartago efforts are being made at this moment to have a meeting between representatives of the municipality of Paraiso, bus owners, and members of the Paraiso rural guard in order to reach an agreement and prevent bigger troubles.

EL SALVADOR

TREATY WITH HONDURAS RATIFIED WITH CEREMONY

PA151751 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish in network with Central American radio and television stations via the sercano network and the Inter-Central American Radio Organization begins broadcasting at 2326 GMT on 14 November the ceremony held in the room of honor of the presidential house, in San Salvador, to ratify the general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras.

The ceremony begins with the arrival of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta members. This is followed by the entrance of the Salvadoran national flag amid military honors and the singing of the national anthem. The announcer then mentions some of the guests present at this ceremony, who include the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Cabinet members, the diplomatic and consular corps accredited in El Salvador, several military delegations and a number of special guests.

At 2330 GMT, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena begins speaking and says:

"Just a few words to announce and report that following the instructions, recommendations and views expressed to me by the members of the revolutionary government junta, on 30 October, in the city of Lima, Peru, I had the honor of signing the general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras.

"The general peace treaty establishes the general guidelines that will rule and regulate the relations between Honduras and El Salvador. It contains the seven points that constituted the basis of the mediation agreement reached in Washington on 6 October 1976, which ultimately culminated in a treaty that definitely and totally responds to each and every one of the points to the mediation agreement.

"As we have said on several occasions, the treaty is just and equitable for both sides. There are neither victors nor vanquished. As I have said on a number of occasions, peace is made by the peoples. This treaty merely reflects the conscientious will of the peoples of Honduras and El Salvador who wanted and always yearned to shake hands like good brothers who, due to circumstances of fate, had momentarily separated.

"In presenting to the honorable revolutionary government junta this historic document, which will be a glory for the new Salvadoran generations, I wish to reiterate the will of all sectors in the country to seek peace and concord among (?us).

"This treaty formally represents peace with Honduras. Symbolically it reflects the feelings and thoughts of the country's various sectors--peasants, businessmen, workers, professionals--in short, everyone, all of us who believe that peace must be the fundamental and essential cornerstone in order to build a new fatherland and a new man. A new man who seeks peace but who does not seek war in order to obtain peace; a new man who definitely wants peace and, therefore, prepares to (?subject himself) to peace."

Immediately thereafter, Salvadoran junta members Arnaldo Majano, Jose Napoleon Duarte, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich as well as Salvadoran Justice Minister Mario Solano sign the decree ratifying the treaty. Solano reads the text of the decree.

Colonel Majano then speaks saying, among other things:

"We cannot conceal the violence staining our country with blood, the attacks on institutions, individuals, Salvadorans of all walks of life, and particularly the useless sacrifice of our youth and their teachers. I feel that these are a fruitless maneuver to stop the effort for recovery required by this country, which has not been able to progress with the speed and authenticity stated in the armed forces' proclamation because of the violent and premeditated interference by obscure forces which seek to intimidate us and make us retreat.

"These senseless actions will not stop the march of history. The fact is that rulers are nothing more than persons at the service of the people. We cannot ignore the social forces or change them overnight. Our task is to channel them through the line of least sacrifice.

"The Salvadoran people are entitled to an effective application of human rights in the sense of giving them a life worthy of their condition and this is the aim of the already launched socioeconomic reforms. However, under present circumstances, the fundamental problem is violence and what the Salvadoran people want is peace.

"This people, who have shown their determination to achieve peace in the Central American area, must also achieve it domestically. We are certain that we have the understanding of our friendly countries and that, the same way they helped us reach peace with Honduras, they will support our efforts to find a peaceful solution to El Salvador's complex problems."

Majano concludes his speech at 2355 GMT. The junta members leave and the live relay ends.

Further Report

PA150136 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2354 GMT 14 Nov 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--El Salvador's ruling junta today ratified the general peace treaty signed with Honduras on 30 October and Col Adolfo Majano warned in a speech that we are running out of time and political opportunities to prevent a civil war in this Central American country.

Accompanied by the other four members of the Salvadoran Government group, Majano announced in a message read on a Central American radio and television network the ratification of the treaty signed in Lima, Peru, by the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers, Cesar Elvir Sierra and Fidel Chavez Mena, respectively.

Although it is true that we are not engaged in a civil war, it is also true that we are running out of time and political opportunities to prevent it, Majano said. He added that the same negotiating attitude that served to resolve the 11-year differences between the two Central American countries which, in July 1969 waged a bloody 100-hour war, must be forcefully applied to the solution of our internal conflict.

Peaceful means, such as dialogue, the exchange of ideas and understanding, must be exhausted in order to put an end to the political crisis that has cost more than 8,000 lives in El Salvador in the course of the past year, Majano added.

The ruler took advantage of the message on the ratification of the treaty to reaffirm his conviction about the need for a peaceful dialogue that will put an end to the crisis of violence in El Salvador. We have managed to put an end to our differences of 11 years, after the tragedy that the unfortunate, painful and bloody armed clash of 1969 represented for both our peoples, Majano went on. He added that 11 years of separation are nothing compared to our 100-year existence, our common origin and coexistence, and our equally long future, perhaps even a millennial future if we want to put it that way. All of this binds us and we are bound even by the fact that we are geographically united.

According to Majano, a Salvadoran colonel born in Honduras told him that there has been silent pain. But, there has also been tremendous rejoicing over the solution of this conflict between two brothers, by means of a peace treaty. [passage omitted]

Majano added that we must not forget the time that has elapsed since the war: not out of rancor, but because of the vacuum it has represented. Time has been lost and one must admit that we might have advanced greatly together, but lost causes are never really lost. Every development represents a teaching and a wise and specific lesson that we must make good use of, Majano said.

He added that the lesson to be derived from this painful occasion is that Central America cannot remain separated. Destiny tends to unite it and all of us Central Americans have the supreme duty of effectively and sincerely seeking that unity regardless of the sacrifice it might represent.

According to Majano, the treaty responded to one of the concerns expressed in the armed forces proclamation of 15 October 1979, when the junta reached power after the military overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime.

DUARTE PROMISES TO ELIMINATE GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION

PA141306 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte made important statements after Jorge Matamoros presented his credentials as Costa Rican ambassador to El Salvador.

When approached by newsmen, Duarte said that the junta wants to eliminate government corruption, adding that the law that the Government Ministry plans to draft will put an end to the illegal management of funds in certain government institutions once and for all. Presently many officials appoint their relatives to posts in these institutions.

He then said that certain investigations are underway, especially in connection with the social housing fund, where properties of relatively low value were bought at high prices in order to benefit certain people. According to Duarte, the public prosecutor's office has been instructed to participate in these investigations and will proceed in accordance with the law.

PLAN TO KILL REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS DISCOVERED

PA141944 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Enrique Alvarez Cordova, Eduardo Menjivar and other revolutionary leaders who travel abroad constantly to report on the Salvadoran situation and seek international support for the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) as an alternative head a list of persons who are reportedly being sought to be murdered by highly trained individuals in the El Peten region. They have received orders from Flores, Valladolid--the centers of operations in Honduras located a few kilometers from the border with El Salvador--and Siquirres, an area between the Sixaola and Reventason Rivers in Costa Rica. These centers were discovered by security agents in these three countries according to reports received by this newspaper.

The Largest Force in Guatemala

"Highly qualified individuals, who were trained at U.S. command schools, were reportedly training almost 100 men, including Salvadorans (carefully picked guardsmen), Vietnamese and Koreans. They were earning salaries of more than \$5,000 per month to find and eliminate Salvadoran revolutionary leaders without leaving any tattling traces. According to reports supplied by the [Guatemalan] People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), more than 50 percent of this force was in Guatemala. The EGP described this force as 'highly trained shock troops.' Honduras was training the 'seekers' [buscadores] or locaters, who were to find and prepare the place where the crimes could be committed.

The political and propaganda squad was in Siquirres, Costa Rica. The members of this squad were in charge of reporting each action to the media," the reports revealed.

Guatemala as the General Center

"The forces were to go Tegucigalpa from Valladolid and Flores where they were to wait for group leaders, who had been sent to other countries until they found each of the Salvadoran revolutionary leaders. They were supposed to use false names and documents. It was said that the three groups reportedly spent time in Valladolid, an area where Hondurans have customs and an accent similar to those of the Salvadorans. These mercenaries were to pass themselves off as Salvadorans."

"It was learned in Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras that some of these individuals were captured in October but this was kept secret."

This training program was to be intensive and to last 90 days beginning 13 October, including 30-day periods at the Valladolid base on a rotational basis, without altering the general program.

The operation was discovered in Guatemala on 5 November. The discovery of the center in Costa Rica occurred on 6 November. Only a few installations have been found in Honduras which has indicated that these persons were located in the mountainous areas.

MILITARY OPERATION LAUNCHED IN LA PAZ DEPARTMENT

PA150207 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1810 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday, six soldiers from the Zacatecoluca Detachment died near El Astillero Farm, La Herradura municipality, La Paz Department, when their convoy entered the farm, according to official reports, to conduct a routine patrol looking for guerrillas that reportedly operate in this region. Presumably, the soldiers activated a mine placed in a secondary road of the farm. The soldiers died instantly.

As a result of this, a large operation has been launched in the area. The operation involves several cantons and it is to check the increase in guerrilla activities in the region and to reestablish order, military spokesmen have noted.

GUERRILLAS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AMNESTY OFFER

PA142228 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Two members of the 28 February People's Leagues and a member of the Armed Forces of National Resistance yesterday surrendered to the military commander of Sociedad, Morazan Department, in line with the amnesty offered by the government to the persons who put down their arms or leave subversive groups of their own free will.

'MILITARY POLICE CORPS' TO PROTECT COFFEE FARMS

PA150428 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Sonsonate--A so-called "military police" corps began operating on coffee farms, especially in Salcoatitan, yesterday in line with one of the resolutions adopted by more than 2,000 cooperative workers and peasants who met in that town's park.

The new organization will have a civilian character although it will have support from the armed forces. Its task will be to protect the 25 coffee farms in the Salcoatitan region, which is considered to be one of the areas that produces top quality coffee. The military police will work under a municipal board of directors which will manage the monthly contributions from the 2,000 associates who founded the organization yesterday. They agreed that, as a minimum contribution, each of them will pay 1 colon monthly. They also noted that Salcoatitan includes the cantons of El Puente and Los Arenales and the villages of Carrizal, Altos and Guadalupe.

At yesterday's meeting, officers of the armed forces told the participants that from now on they should not let themselves be surprised by false preachers or teachers who utilize their posts to sow hatred among the people. The officers asked them to think carefully and told them that the best way to contribute to their own peace is to dedicate themselves only to their work because that way they would run no risk. The officers reminded them that the armed forces will always be on the alert to assist anyone who needs it.

MINISTRY REJECTS HIGHER PAY FOR COFFEE PICKERS

PA150228 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1810 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Labor Ministry spokesmen have reiterated that this season's minimum salary for the harvesting of coffee is the same that it was last year: 14.25 colones for a regular daytime workday. Pieceworkers will be paid 2.85 colones for each 25 pounds of coffee harvested. These workers will receive 20.4 centavos for each pound of coffee harvested.

Decree No 51, which deals with minimum salaries, has been in effect since 14 October. Copies of this decree were distributed free of charge to workers and owners in the Labor Ministry offices, in the building on 2d Avenue, San Salvador, in the regional offices in San Miguel and Santa Ana and in the department's Labor Ministry inspection offices.

GUATEMALA

DEPUTY SAYS COUNTRY ISOLATED IN BELIZEAN ISSUE

PA150134 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Deputy Napoleon Alfaro, first secretary of the National Congress, who returned to Guatemala from the United Nations where he was sent as a delegate of the National Congress, says that it is sad but necessary to admit that Guatemala has become isolated in connection with its claims over Belize and that now we are the ugly animals at the United Nations.

A country like Guatemala, which is in the process of development, must be very careful of its neighbors. Due to the type of neighbors we have, in the recent past we undoubtedly have become gradually isolated. To deny this would be equivalent to wanting to dig our heads into the sand and to believing that the danger is over, Napoleon Alfaro added. We have become isolated because others have found it so easy to come up with solutions to the problem of self-determination, the deputy said in conclusion.

PRESIDENT SAYS GUERRILLAS SUPPORTED FROM ABROAD

PA142111 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] President Romeo Lucas Garcia told the Mexican newspaper EL HERALDO that the violence in Guatemala is the result of the struggle of extremist groups supported from abroad. According to President Lucas Garcia, it will be easier to restore peace in our countries when such international organizations as the OAS and the United Nations establish the means to prevent another country from trying to impose its influence on others. During the interview with EL HERALDO, President Lucas Garcia said that some Central American governments are supporting the guerrillas and that this is causing serious tensions in the region.

GROUPS REPORTEDLY CONDUCTING RAIDS FROM MEXICO

PA142157 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Vigilance along the border with Mexico has been reinforced in the past 24 hours due to reports that armed groups, possibly members of clandestine organizations, have been continuously conducting raids into our country. Residents in the area initially thought that the raiders were members of the public forces who were maintaining order, but when they noticed that there were numerous families among these groups, they decided to report all this so the situation could be better controlled and so that these subversive elements could be detected, it has been reported.

OFFICIAL SAYS OIL EXPLORATION INCREASED

PA142152 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] In view of the high fuel prices, Guatemala has increased its oil explorations in the northern part of the country, Jorge Luis Monzon, mines and hydrocarbons secretary, disclosed today. He said that four new wells are being drilled and that results are promising for the country's energy resources. The goal is to be self-sufficient in a short period. He also said that oil prices will continue increasing and urged consumers to get used to rationing fuel. Here is what Monzon said:

[Begin recording] You can already sense that the situation is getting complicated because of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. At this moment neither country is exporting and if the problem gets worse, we would definitely have to start rationing. However, I want to take advantage of this occasion to tell the people that they better get used to the idea of saving fuel because the situation is not exactly rosy and prices will continue increasing. We will definitely have to take drastic measures if there is a shortage. [end recording]

Monzon said that a new exploration contract will be signed tomorrow and that this can increase the possibility of producing more oil. He said:

[Begin recording] We are signing a new contract for oil exploration this Friday. This will increase the chances of finding more oil in an area which already is being explored. If the exploration is successful, it will mean that Guatemala could be self-sufficient, something we are very much striving for. The company in charge of drilling the new oil well is the Hispanoil Company and it is working with Gulf and BRASPETRO [Petrobras International, Inc] in the northwestern region of Peten Department, next to the zone where Texaco is exploring. We still have not obtained definite results; we need to carry out some production tests. [end recording]

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN, COSTA RICAN IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED

PA142247 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Honduran Government will restrict Costa Rica's and Nicaragua's imports next week in response to the restraints imposed by those nations' governments, Ruben Mondragon, secretary of economy and commerce, announced yesterday. He said these measures will not hurt national commerce and will help the national interest because if Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans are restraining our exports, we will have to follow suit to aid our industrialists.

However, he noted that if the southern nations' governments lift the restraints, our country would do the same. The measures have been suggested to the economic council and they will become effective as soon as the council approves them. Secretary Mondragon admitted that the measures will reduce national exports but said that this cannot be avoided because we cannot do business under unfavorable circumstances.

PROPOSAL TO STRIKING NURSES; HOSPITAL DEMONSTRATIONS

PA142237 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] In an attempt to settle the nurses strike, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of Honduras, met yesterday with Dr Juan Andonie Fernandez, secretary of public health and social assistance, at the 1st Infantry Battalion installations. It has been unofficially learned that the offer of 3 million lempiras made to the nurses has been upped to 6 million. This new proposal, supposedly to be disclosed by Andonie Fernandez today, is 50-percent closer to the latest request made by the nurses for 9 million lempiras. The nurses reported that they have not been officially briefed on the matter. They said that the proposal will be studied by the movement leaders at the bargaining table.

Meanwhile, enraged hordes of marketplace vendors, slum dwellers and trade union operatives yesterday occupied the state hospitals in Tegucigalpa, evicting the striking nurses and demanding normal hospital services. It was a simultaneous action and the groups were taken in truckloads to San Felipe Hospital, the chest institute, the mother-child and the training hospital. They were dropped off a prudent distance away from the institutions, where they began the demonstration.

At the training hospital and the mother-child clinic, some of the surprised nurses ran for cover in the wards. Some of them fell and were trampled by the others. The nurses were scared because some of the operatives were carrying firearms.

Some have viewed the maneuver as a political action promoted by Liberal leaders because most of the protesters were slum dwellers and street peddlers who on more than one occasion have been seen meeting with liberal leaders. However, the demonstrators, claiming to represent the people, said that they did not want to evict the nurses from their job sites but that they wanted them back on the job because the sick people are suffering the consequences of the strike.

The only hospital that could not be taken over was the neuropsychiatric hospital because the nurses lined up the patients in the doorway to keep the mob away. It has been learned that at the training hospital alone, the main national state hospital, about 40 patients have died through lack of attention due to the strike.

Press Secretariat Communique

PA150327 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 2232 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Presidential Press Secretariat communique on health workers strike]

[Text] The government of the republic, considering that a minority sector of government health workers has staged an unjustified and illegal work stoppage with the subsequent occupation of certain hospitals, thereby committing an irresponsible act which is detrimental to the lives and health of the most needy classes of our country and of the public in general;

Considering that it is the duty of the government to keep public services fully operational, particularly those services that are linked to the lives and health of the people, whose taxes pay the government workers' salaries;

Considering that the Honduran National Association of Honduran Government Workers [ANDEPH] has demanded that the government apply the same treatment to all government workers and that no special privileges be granted to special groups because this violates constitutional precepts;

Considering that the relationship of salaries to the cost of living affects all government employees alike and not just part of them as some public health workers would pretend;

The national government has therefore made the following decisions and it commands in an emphatic and definite manner that they be complied with:

1. All public health workers who are still on an illegal strike must return tomorrow at 0600 to their places of work at all the nation's hospitals. Those who do not return to work are warned that they will be punished according to the civil service law which provides, among other things, the following penalties:

- A. Final dismissal, and exclusion from government service for 3 years.
- B. Nonpayment for the time they have not worked.
- C. Others. [as heard]

2. Other public health administrative workers must report to work on Monday at the regular hour and resume their work in all the branches of the system.

3. The government of the republic solemnly promises before the ANDEPH and the people to ask the civil service national directorate and the finance and public credit office to make a total revision of salaries of all government workers for the purpose of granting salary increases.

The government of the republic promises to give priority to lower salaries and to give escalated increases to all the others in order to grant an universal incentive for all government workers without any exceptions that may imply privileges to any special sector. This will be done starting in 1981, according to the availability of the state's financial funds.

4. The national government is deeply grateful to the many labor, political, business organizations and private citizens for their emphatic support and for the understanding they have shown toward this problem.

The national government likewise thanks the news media for the sober and objective manner in which they have handled the information concerning this regrettable labor incident whose undeserved effects have been felt by our sick.

Tegucigalpa, Central District, 14 November 1980.
Presidency of the Republic, Press Secretariat.

RED CROSS LOOKING INTO DEMANDS OF OCCUPIERS

PA142259 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1955 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Twenty-five youths, members of the so-called National Coordinating Board of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People, occupied the main offices of the Honduran Red Cross yesterday and demanded the sending of assistance brigades to the border with El Salvador and the installation of refugee camps there.

The youths took some 30 hostages including employees, private citizens, 2 newsmen, the director of the institution and Jorge Munoz, the International Red Cross delegate. The occupation took place yesterday at noon, and according to Maria del Rosario Roi, one of their spokesmen, the occupation is to pressure the Red Cross and to emphasize the urgency of building refugee camps in towns close to the Salvadoran border.

According to the coordinating board, the camps should operate independently of the military posts in order to guarantee the inviolability of the refugees' physical integrity. It was also demanded that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees appoint a special group to study the situation of Salvadoran refugees along the border region since they are not now receiving the medical and nutritional aid according to reports.

The coordinating board fears that Salvadorans are being persecuted by Honduran authorities, are not being allowed to remain in the country and are being returned to their territory having been denied the status of refugees.

International Red Cross delegate Jorge Munoz informed the members of the coordinating board of his willingness to help obtain better attention for the Salvadoran refugees along the border with El Salvador. Munoz referred to the millions spent in aiding the Nicaraguan refugees and said he will do everything possible to aid the Salvadoran refugees.

Meanwhile, the National Red Cross Council yesterday analyzed the possibility of sending assistance brigades to the border region, thereby meeting one of the demands.

Building Abandoned Peacefully

PA150120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A group of leftists who seized the Honduran Red Cross building in this capital on Thursday, abandoned the installations this afternoon. The National Red Cross Council managed to have the police cordon removed today. It did not say, however, whether the leftists' demands had been satisfied in order to get them to leave the premises.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDERS NUNEZ, TELLEZ ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA160217 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Nov 80

["Direct Line" program with Commanders Carlos Nunez and Dora Maria Tellez, president and vice president of the State Council, respectively, and moderator Freddy Rostran--live]

[Excerpts] [Rostran] Tonight as we are broadcasting "Direct Line," the masses have occupied the streets in this capital and throughout the country. The people are protesting the provocations of minority sectors in the State Council.

[Question] Mireya Borne de Martinez, health workers delegate to the State Council. I want to ask Commander Carlos Nunez what answer he can offer to Engineer Robelo's remarks today that he is ready for a high-level dialogue, not of deceit, but of national unity, and not capitulation.

[Nunez] Commander Dora Maria Tellez is most concerned about the health workers and she will answer your question.

[Tellez] We think this is more puerile than political. First, a ruckus is caused in the State Council and less than 24 hours later they want a high-level dialogue. I wonder if there is a time or day of the week for high-level dialogues.

The Sandinist Front's high-level dialogues should be held on the basis of specific work for the revolution. We have shown for 20 years that we believe more in dialogue with work than in mere dialogue with words.

We know that dialogue is one of the favorite slogans of these people. They cause a ruckus, as one companero says, and then they want to hold a dialogue. What draws our attention is that after the ruckus, after saying that national unity had been broken, after the provocation in Nandaime and on the streets of Managua, these same provocateurs are asking for a high-level dialogue with those who have carried on dialogues at a high level. We won't say anything else about Robelo's request. We think if they want a high-level dialogue, they can start acting at a high level.

Under this revolution of 19 July, to act loftily has meant to produce, to reactivate, to promote the defense of the revolution, to respect the symbols of the revolution and to respect the most sacred interests of our people. This is the best high-level dialogue we could want or hear.

[Question] Juan Bao Castellon from Managua. My first question is what is your opinion of what I heard today at the Eastern Market from a member of the Chamber of Commerce by the name of Julio Rivas, who was talking to customers and saying that the days of the governing junta are numbered because Reagan is going to support Robelo at all costs so that he will gain power in Nicaragua? The second question is: Mr Fabio Gadea says on his radio station that the junta is made up only of (machetones) while the front's national leadership is made up of simpletons. Is this freedom or disrespect to our leaders?

[Nunez] The people who invented this pseudocrisis would like the days of the governing junta to be numbered. As a companero said, that is one of the most childish dreams anyone may harbor in this country. How can the days of the government be numbered when the people have taken over the streets in support of it, as evidenced by the massive rallies underway in Managua in solid support of the governing junta members?

They would like for this government to have only a few more days of life, and since this is what they want, this is what they say, not only to the junta but also on the international level. They say that here there is chaos, disorder, confusion and that no one can save us.

Anyway, President Reagan must be circumspect in what he does as the U.S. president. This revolution is not going to change its path, or its domestic policies, or its foreign policy because there has been a change of presidents in the United States.

Regarding commentaries over the radio, it is apparent to us that this gentleman is showing his true colors. We say this because, while lacking political arguments and specific actions that may earn the support or the trust of the people, he now has dedicated himself to making cheap statements. We don't want to comment on whether or not this is freedom of the press, but no one can really characterize this as an expression of freedom of the press. This is evidently a show of disrespect to the leaders of this country, who are leaders not because they went to the streets yesterday but because they have been involved in the revolutionary process for 20 years and have distinguished themselves in the struggle of our people.

This is only a sign of weakness, of childishness and infantile behavior. Tantrums should be used for more productive and constructive endeavors and not to say irresponsible things.

[Rostran] We have news for all the listeners in the nation and for the two commanders here with us. At this moment, a large student rally is about to arrive at Radio Sandino. According to reports these are university students coming from the Ruben Dario Building to state their solidarity with the revolution and to condemn the provocations that have taken place at the State Council.

We are reporting this because "Direct Line" is a news program and we know that the demonstrators want to speak with Commander Nunez. They want more than the "Direct Line." They want a face-to-face dialogue. We will see what we can do but we would like for Commander Nunez and Commander Tellez to comment on this outburst, on this popular demonstration by thousands of students who are now at Radio Sandino.

[Nunez] This is a surprise for us. It is also a confirmation of what we were saying Companero Rene Cano. We said that the people, the heroic people and their youth, are the ones who have been giving the most effective and solid answer to the provocations that have been initiated in this country.

It is now up to you to make direct dialogue with them possible, but in the meantime let the people know that these types of demonstrations continue to take place, that their best children are on the streets stating their support for the revolution, for the defense of the country, demanding national unity and pointing out that the fundamental forces of the revolution are not affected by provocations and that the process goes forward, that nothing can stop it and that this is also an answer to those who have said that there is commotion, and a serious institutional crisis.

What we can tell them is that for the people there is no such crisis, that the crisis is within the small political and economic groups that have shown immaturity and engage in provocations.

[Rostran] What is your comment, Commander Dora Maria Tellez?

[Tellez] There is really no need for comments when patriotic students are demonstrating for the defense of the revolution and stating support for the State Council and the government junta. We have confirmed now--we have always had evidence of this--that young people are very well represented in the State Council. It is other delegations who should not have been there and the sectors they represent should have had other, more patriotic representatives. However, we know, we are absolutely certain, that the other sectors in the State Council are very well represented, much better than what anyone could imagine. This is all I can say.

[Question] I am Dr Rolando Lopez, of the federation of health workers. I would like to ask Companera Dora Maria Tellez a question. Why are the Nicaraguan Workers Federation [CTN] and the Confederation for Unity Trade Unions [CUS] withdrawing from the State Council when supposedly they are defending the interests of the workers? This has startled us because, supposedly, they are defending the interests of the workers.

[Tellez] Sometimes certain things should not surprise us. In the State Council, the CTN had openly stated its position. This is not the case with the CUS which had disguised its true position.

The CTN and CUS and their self-styled leaders will have to render an account, and the workers, members of these unions must demand an explanation from them. It is clear that the CTN and CUS are doing nothing but following their previous path. We must remember that the CTN is connected to the Social Christian Party, which has not exactly shown itself to be patriotic. Meanwhile, we all know that the CUS was the only labor union negotiating collective contracts during the Somoquist era. The rank and file of the CUS and CTN, the workers who are aware, who are revolutionary and support this process, will demand an explanation from them. All they have done now is to take their masks off. They have removed their masks because that type of mask cannot be used for too long.

Revolutionaries are well-known and they can be seen. They maintain a clean record throughout their lives as revolutionaries because they are not impostors. Those who hide their true faces of reactionaries, liars and manipulators of workers behind a mask, will sooner or later have their heads stepped on by the revolution. This is what happened to the CTN and CUS. The workers who are members of those unions must demand explanations. Let those leaders bear the consequences, not of their errors, because they are not simply errors, but of the line they follow. Whatever action they may want to take regarding the leadership of these labor unions is in the hands of the workers.

[Rostran] Something unusual is taking place in front of Radio Sandino. There are thousands of students here chanting slogans stating their position on the events at the State Council. We are going to switch the microphones outside to where the students are. This is a change in the program style because it is what the students want. [indistinct shouts]

[Unidentified speaker] We are in front of Radio Sandino where many companero students of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua have come to show our National Directorate and the people in general their support for the government junta and the National Directorate.

[Rostran] Listeners, we are now back inside the studios with a student delegation. Since there are so many students, not all could enter our studios. However, here is a delegation of those students.

[Question by unidentified student] First, companeros, the university students have come to show our full support for our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and our government junta. Our question to Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez is: We ask our vanguard and our National Directorate what position the student movement will take now concerning the maneuvers that the reactionaries have staged. What will the position of our vanguard, the FSLN, be concerning those maneuvers and provocations?

[Nunez] Companero students, it is a pleasure for us to see the repeated demonstrations of our youth who want to continue struggling, developing and defending the special traits they showed during the direct struggle against the dictatorship when they took up arms.

In view of the current situation, we can say that we are more united than ever. No provocation can intimidate us. We are still trying to achieve the economic goals we outlined. We are still striving to protect the revolution from all the dangers posed to it and all the irresponsible attitudes that seek to overthrow it. Artificial shows of force will not shake us. On the contrary, the decided participation of our people will force us to achieve the goals we have outlined. Your demonstration is a further confirmation of the attitude of the people that the revolution should advance.

What position will the student movement take? Let me tell you that you are already taking it. You are already showing it now. You have been showing it ever since the State Council session was going to be boycotted and shows of force were going to be used to wring political concessions out of the revolutionary organs. There is something very important here: The Nicaraguan youth and students have an obligation now, the obligation to defend the nation from all the dangers threatening it.

The youth now have a bigger obligation because they must not forget the experience of the national literacy campaign and the preparations made to set up the People's Literacy Army to tackle all the problems. This is the obligation that must be met right now: the development of traits and attitudes and that show an enormous revolutionary spirit by joining the Sandinist people's militias, a task at which the 19 July Sandinist Youth is feverishly working. This is a task that you have right now in specific response to those who say it is not enough for a border guard to die, that it is not enough for Sandinist People's Army soldiers to be killed, that it is not enough for three or five militiamen to get hurt for the national security. They are probably waiting to see genocide undertaken by the leadership in order to say that national security is in danger.

Secondly, you have another duty, the duty to study the national situation among yourselves. Study it, understand it, analyze it and make decisions that will lead you to a conscientious response to the commitments made to the revolutionary process. This awareness will let you fully understand what the defense of the revolution means now.

Thirdly, as youth you are showing your strength, your support and your condemnation. By the same token you should join the rural and urban workers, and peasants who were affected when we could not enact a law on coffee harvesting due to reactionary provocation.

Fourthly, demand unity, unity and more unity time and time again. Demand national unity to rebuild the nation and to defend the revolution.

Fifthly, reject and condemn the attitudes of those organizations which claim to defend the workers' interests but are a mere bandwagon of the bourgeoisie. You should show solidarity with the protest demonstrations that the trade union federations will stage because such positions are fair. They express their interests, needs, claims and the undying faith that the revolution must be carried to its ultimate goals. These are your tasks and positions.

[Question] Good evening, companeros Commanders Carlos Nunez and Dora Maria Tellez. I am Oswaldo Castro, a Sandinist policeman from Jinotepe. I am certain that the news agencies have misrepresented the State Council incidents. I wonder what significance this news will have and what action will be taken in this connection.

[Nunez] Brother Castro, as you have pointed out, there has been misrepresentation. For instance, a man by the name of Horacio Ruiz, who works for LA PRENSA and is also an AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE correspondent, released an international dispatch saying that the council session ended because the quorum was broken when the economic and political groups, the CTN and the CUS, left.

If that were true, it would mean that the State Council could not continue to operate. We are going to continue to operate because we have a lot to do and we have a revolutionary duty and a mission entrusted to us by our people. We say this because there are 47 representatives on the council. A small group of 11 say that they have left indefinitely. Therefore, even if Horacio Ruiz insists on fueling the international campaign as Robelo is doing by hiring international reporters, to their surprise the State Council will continue to operate. We should not be surprised that other types of campaigns are being waged and that it is being said that there is unrest. The only restless people here are the most reactionary sectors and the people are out in the streets condemning them. Therefore, companero, don't worry. We are united.

[Question] I am Jose Espinoza Zapata from Monsenor Lezcano neighborhood, Managua. Good evening, Commander Nunez. What action is the government junta going to take against the political and trade union organizations represented in the State Council? Will they lose their legal status when they definitely withdraw? Does their immunity end as soon as they withdraw and state that it is an indefinite withdrawal? Could you tell me if there is any punishment of the CTN planned for being a traitor, having a bourgeois attitude or being manipulated by the CIA?

[Tellez] There is something interesting here. These people are saying that they are withdrawing indefinitely because they are not sure of their thinking.

The Sandinist Front never said it might join the armed struggle. It did not say that it might seek to topple the dictatorship. It did not use ambiguous phrases such as an indefinite withdrawal. Obviously, they are leaving themselves a way out.

We think the government junta must review the irresponsible attitude of these people and take appropriate action; for instance, suspend them from the State Council and give more seats to groups already represented or give seats to new organizations. Immunity, of course, ends when they leave the council. If they definitely leave the council, they automatically lose their immunity. However, we think they are no longer immune because the people are out in the streets.

Lest someone should misinterpret me, this does not mean that they can be physically attacked. It means that a person's immunity concerns his thinking and political attitude, the immunity given him by an integral revolutionary position. These people have never really been immune. Revolutionaries are immune.

Actions against the CTN will have to be taken by the working class which can best punish the people who have betrayed the groups that they claimed to represent. Even if the junta takes action against them, the best punishment can be meted out by the workers who can withdraw their support from the federations which, as you have said, have a turncoat bourgeois attitude.

[Rostran] Well, Commanders Nunez and Tellez, you have had a very busy day but we would like you to sum up what has happened here tonight both in the studio during the telephone conversations with the listeners and when the university student's demonstration came here in obvious support of your attitude in the State Council. Please tell us what you think now that the program is closing.

[Nunez] We think this has been a very controversial day. It has shown to what extent our people are aware of their own situation and have espoused the revolution and to what extent they will defend it to the end. We have not needed--as have other organizations--to resort to communications equipment or the economic surplus they have to fund provocations, or to use false news to show the people's reply. They may say they have...[changes thought] well, Robelo said that we were afraid because 60,000 people would be mobilized in a rally. Of course, since the rally was not held, he can now juggle his figures. However, one thing has been demonstrated yesterday and today, and that is that if they can raise 100 people, the forces of the revolution can raise 1,000; if they can raise 20,000 people, the forces of the revolution can raise 100,000 people. They may raise 60,000 people, but when that is subtracted from 2 million, it can be seen that all the rest of the people are moving all over the country demanding unity and condemning the provocateurs.

The enormous concern that our people have regarding the provocations and their characteristics has also been clearly demonstrated. They are concerned because while they are working, harvesting and producing exports which are vital to our economy, while they are saddled with all the sacrifices hoping that the future will be more auspicious to them, while Nicaraguan youth are trying to be excellent students in the classroom so the revolution can have competent technical and professional people and while the peasants are tilling the land under the sun, these sectors are weaving all sorts of provocations in their homes, mindless of the danger this poses to the nation, indifferent to the fact that the best combatants among our people are dying defending the revolution. Their sole concern is a selfish interest and how they can somehow retain privileges from the past.

Therefore, we can say that provocations have not only been uncovered but it has been clearly shown that provocations stop when the people are mobilized. It has been clearly demonstrated that the revolution has strength and that the reactionaries are a mere paper tiger which can only promote situations which are then used by the most obdurate international elements that plot armed conspiracies.

May this summary make our people stronger and make the provocateurs think about the childish errors they have made.

[Rostran] Would you like to add anything, Commander Tellez?

[Tellez] Yes, I want to say that this has been a direct line to the heart of the local turncoats. It has also been direct fire from the street and the studios. The people are firing a direct line from all quarters and hitting the target. Our people have always been good shots against those on the other side of the revolutionary trench. Those who are always on the other side of the revolutionary trench will have the same thing happen to them that happened to those who were on that side before. The trenches of the revolution are not inanimate objects but men, women, children and young people who are out in the street become more invincible every day with each difficult, complex or simple situation that our revolution has to go through.

We want to thank you on behalf of the 36 State Council members--this will show Mr Ruiz, since his figures are wrong sometimes, that there is still aquarum in the State Council--and confirm that we are still working. We cannot say we get paid to do that because we don't get paid. The representatives don't get paid and we don't need to get paid to work for the people. We convey the greetings of those representatives who, through us, have tried to explain the real situation at the State Council which the reactionaries and the turncoats are attacking. We thank our people for the opportunity to explain some things and we thank the university students who have made this "Direct Line" program perhaps the ~~most~~ combative "Direct Line" program that Radio Sandino has aired.

[Rostran] We would like to challenge the groups that walked out of the State Council to come to "Direct Line" to answer the questions of the people. Don't you agree, Commander Nunez?

[Nunez] I second that motion. Let them hear the views of the people directly. Thank you and good evening.

NUNEZ TERMS COSEP'S WITHDRAWAL FROM COUNCIL 'ERROR'

PA162136 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, said today that the definitive withdrawal of the businessmen from that joint legislative body "would be an elementary error."

The Sandinist leader made the statement during a news conference held by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR) at the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSC]. The FPR is composed of the People's Social Christian Party and the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), in addition to the PSC.

Nunez said that if the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] decides to definitely leave the council, an auxiliary body of the government junta, "it would sever the communication used by the social and economic rank and file to funnel their proposals and their assistance in strengthening the revolutionary state."

When asked on which points the Sandinist Front would yield to obtain a return of the sectors which have withdrawn from the State Council, Nunez said: "Yield?" He then said that the positions of force adopted by the COSEP and the parties at the Council "are not persuasive enough to sidetrack the revolution from the order it has been establishing."

He then stressed that, at any rate, the organizations and sectors wishing, or not wishing, to strengthen the work of this legislative body will become known on Wednesday, when the State Council will reconvene.

OFFICIAL SAYS CUS PLANS TO RETURN TO STATE COUNCIL

PA141721 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Jose Espinosa, Secretary General of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, CUS, said the confederation will return to the State Council. The following is part of his statement:

[Begin recording] The CUS cannot be accused of breaking with the State Council because we have assumed a wait-and-see attitude in view of the break produced in the fraternal dialogue. To avoid misinterpretations and being charged with taking sides with any particular sector, the confederation refuses to get involved in this.

In addition, our participation in the national activities, particularly during the present revolutionary period, is assured. We have often said that it is necessary to find answers to the questions posed by our ranks as to how long the working classes will keep up this constant dispute for political and ideological reasons.

We must break away from such practices and dedicate ourselves in good faith to participate in everything possible in order to successfully achieve a national understanding. [end recording]

ANTI-LA PRENSA DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN MANAGUA

PA150147 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 Nov (AFP)--Some 150 demonstrators are still outside the installations of the newspaper LA PRENSA, here in the capital, shouting slogans against that publication. For this reason, the paper's directors have decided to ask police to intervene to prevent any incidents, the paper's sources reported here today.

"Counterrevolutionaries, traitors," the demonstrators are shouting outside the paper's installations, which yesterday became the target of several popular demonstrations rejecting the publication's editorial line.

Meanwhile, political confrontations continue between the Sandinist National Liberation Front and several opposition organizations, mainly the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement led by former junta member Alfonso Robelo. The newspaper LA PRENSA has described the situation as "a definitive break" in the alliance between the Sandinists and the sectors it termed as moderate. The alliance had been made in the wake of Somoza's fall.

Jaime Chamorro, LA PRENSA's general manager, has told this agency that the demonstrations staged against his paper are a form of intimidation, but he added: "We are not going to yield on account of those pressures." He stressed, "We shall maintain our line."

MDN YOUTHS ATTACK BARRICADA NEWSMEN, POLICEMEN

PA142355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A group of Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] youths attacked companeros of BARRICADA and Sandinist police patrolmen in front of the Baptist School this morning. The school authorities did not call this group of students to order but simply stood there and watched the disorders of their pupils.

At the same time, a rally of Sandinist youths of this school was being held at the auditorium. They had gathered there to hold talks with the MDN students about the meaning of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan flags. However, the MDN students did not show up. Meanwhile, the Sandinist students waited for them chanting slogans and haranguing the rest of the companeros.

It became evident that the Baptist School students who belong to the MDN, especially Robelo's nephew, are only seen with the principal. This gives the impression that they have the support and backing of their principal to carry out attacks such as those against the BARRICADA companeros and the Sandinist policemen.

However, one of the students, who is a member of the 19 July Sandinist Youth movement, noted that these MDN youths are just coming back from abroad where they were sent by their parents so that nothing would happen to them during the war for liberation.